

ADVANCE payment for subscriptions to the Journal can be made in five dollar bills up to the first of May...

Money is getting much less plenty—that is evident. We can see it all around. Anybody who takes the trouble to stop and think, must notice it.

Considering the heavy funding—the withdrawal of one third of the unfunded money by taxation on other things, and another large amount by taxes upon money itself, including the five per cent tax to be paid this summer, money is bound to be scarce.

Of course, the currency, like all other interests, depends greatly upon military success. If we have that, then the currency can hardly fail to appreciate rapidly.

The report that General FORREST had been killed turns out to be erroneous. That intrepid commander "still lives" and has command of the whole line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from the point to which the trains run, up to Cairo.

The Cavalryman of Saturday brings a report, probably abbreviated, of a portion of his remarks, which report is to be continued. Until we can get the report at length, which we suppose we will be enabled to do from the Cavalryman and Observer we think it better to abstain from any extended comment.

So far we confess that the impression made is not a pleasant one. Less pleasant certainly than that made by the Wilmington speech, although even in that there were passages which in our opinion, had better been omitted.

General VANCE, as we recollect, has been invited to address portions of the troops stationed in this vicinity or at the front, and we presume, may be expected to visit Wilmington, in which case all here may enjoy the opportunity of hearing and judging for themselves.

Which is the genuine, since pure "Conservatism"? Which has "Burr's" in the wrapper? Without which we need to be informed by the readers of a certain quasi magazine that there is no genuine? It is the standard of the Nation and the Progress its forerunner.

The superior Court for this county commenced its sessions here Monday, His Honor, Judge FAXEN, presiding. There are some capital cases likely to come before the Court this week, of the result of which due notice will be given.

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We rather suspected the genuineness of this affair, and kept clear of publishing it, especially as the first communication of the series was dated on the first of April, and we had a slight hint on the subject. There were also some queer circumstances that made us cautious.

We see that one of the Augusta papers "smells a mouse," and expresses the opinion that it is a pretty well gotten up box. We rather think our Augusta contemporary is right. It is harmless, we think; at least we see no harm that it can do.

Mr. ALEXANDER RIDINGS, of Forsythe County, N. C., committed suicide on the 14th instant by hanging himself. He leaves a wife and eight children. Cause, fear of being made to enter the service. He was one of those who had furnished substitutes.

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The Raleigh Progress has upon the fact that the Raleigh Co. telegraph, Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer and Goldsboro' State Journal either support Governor VANCE or favor his election in preference to Mr. HELDEN. While harping upon three papers out of its peculiar party conservative stripe supporting Governor VANCE, it forgets to say anything about the great majority of the undoubted papers of that stripe who support him before and who support him now.

before support him now, with the exception of those in Raleigh who have deserted, and are giving "false signals" as one of them, the Progress says. Why do you not the Progress state these facts? They are the facts, but they do not suit the game that is now on foot.

The impression seems to have gone out that insidiously of waiting GRANT's movements in Virginia, General LEE will himself take the initiative, and attack GRANT, or at least attack the "Yankee Army of the Potomac," for no one can tell for certain whether GRANT is with that army or with the Army of the Cumberland, or whether he intends that his first attack should be upon LEE or upon JONKES—his first movement against Richmond or Atlanta.

If General LEE does assume the offensive, it will tend to a prompt solution of the doubt existing upon this subject, and compel GRANT to show his hand whether the cards suit him or not. It may be remarked that the papers of Atlanta lean strongly to the belief that the first movement of the enemy is to be made in their direction, while on the other hand the Richmond papers appear to take it for granted that the first leading move of the campaign will be a fresh "to Richmond." Both may be nearly right. Both points are threatened, and about equally. If GRANT is left to choose his own time and mode of procedure it is very likely that after having completed all his arrangements, he will move upon Richmond and Atlanta simultaneously.

We notice that the Richmond Sentinel, which, if not an official organ, still seems very often to foreshadow events, holds the following language in its issue of Saturday, the 23d instant:—"The main thing we have to bear in mind is GRANT's peculiar tactics, his rapid accumulation of numbers, and his celerity of movement. We must endeavor to anticipate him and to strike first, if possible." Such language at this time, taken in connection with current rumors and impressions, may not be wholly without significance, which possibly the events of the present week may explain or dissipate.

The report that General FORREST had been killed turns out to be erroneous. That intrepid commander "still lives" and has command of the whole line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from the point to which the trains run, up to Cairo. He enforces the Confederate conscription and impressment laws, and keeps the Yankees in Memphis and other points of West Tennessee still in their possession in a state of fear and trembling. FORREST enjoys the unbounded confidence of the people in all that country. He is the cavalryman out West, not excepting either MORRAN or WHEELER. He is a natural soldier, with the advantage of good training under VAN DONN, who while living, was said to be the most dashing and successful cavalry officer in the country, notwithstanding his failure in the command of infantry, etc., at Corinth. FORREST is notoriously averse to taking prisoners, and more so now than ever. We have heard recently that this aversion has been much strengthened by the fact of his having paroled a number of prisoners sometime this spring, and finding nearly all of them fighting against him in two or three weeks without any exchange. He thinks that dead men tell no tales and violate no paroles. Perhaps he is right.

Soldiers will have their fun. The joke of telling a civilian to "come out" of a stove-pipe hat is rather ancient. It is no longer a novelty to denigrate said article of head-gear as "a bee gun," but on Sunday afternoon we were witness to an original passage of wit between some members of a Cavalry Company and a squad of Ye Home Guard. "Jack" said a man on horseback, "look at the new issues," meaning thereby to indicate the invincible Home Guard's "No discount on them," said a member of the Guard. The commanding officer of the Cavalry gave an order and the troop moved off, thus ending the colloquy. The "new issues" has become quite a current phrase.

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A marriage took place at Newburyport, Connecticut, last week, in which the ceremony of joining hands was entirely omitted. The bridegroom having no hands to use. He had his arms blown off at the rebels by a powder explosion, not even stumps remaining to which artificial arms can be attached.

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The enemy in Tennessee is evidently drawing his force together rapidly with the view to early and formidable operations in that quarter. One way or another he aims at Atlanta, less on account of the importance of the place itself than because of its peculiar character as a great railroad center, the possession of which would enable the enemy to interrupt our communication very seriously if not fatally.

What we are doing out there we hardly know.—General JONKES has the faculty of keeping his own counsel more perfectly perhaps than any other leader on either side. We trust that in the attention devoted to Virginia, Northern Georgia has not been forgotten.—Defeat there would be hardly less disastrous than would a similar event in front of Richmond.

Professor NEWMANN says that next year a tremendous comet will come right up to the earth, and one or the other will come to grief. We will bet on the earth, but we won't insure the inhabitants, for the gas of which the comet is said to be composed, may get mixed up with the atmosphere of our good old globe, making a compound capable of stifling all its inhabitants. That, we venture to say, will end the war. But that is doubtful, even should the comet come immediately in contact with the earth. Some eminent but irrelevant philosopher has asserted that the matter of which comets are made is so attenuated that the largest of them, tail and all, might be squeezed into a quart pot. Now what is a quart among one?—We can find plenty of people who will consume a quart of comet, or anything stronger between dark and bedtime. No fears of the comet, we fear.

Summer appears to have come along bluffed foremost. Spring, the gentle morning twilight of the year, seems to have been forgotten in 1864. We found from shivering to scorching, from freezing to perspiring.

Yesterday the thermometer was between 80 and 90, standing at 81 at 5 o'clock, p. m.

"Snooks" don't see what the papers mean by making so much fuss about "the girls of '76," or '78 either, for that matter. Snooks would prefer a smaller figure before the 6 or 8. He is not historical but practical. Upon this point he is obstinate in his preference for the new issue. A singular person.

A HORSE! A HORSE!—MY KINGDOM FOR A HORSE!—"The boys," especially those who had been at the Theatre on Saturday night, had, not long after, a good joke on Mr. BATES, the talented young actor who took the part of Richard III, on that occasion.—Next evening Mr. BATES, along with all others included in the "Home Guard," was set to guard the public property, it falling to his lot to mount guard at the Confederate stable, whereupon some one suggested that Richard might find a horse, or a mule, if he preferred that sort of steed. Mr. BATES said neigh!

The "Age" for March reached us yesterday. It is an excellent number, and contains not a single un-readable article nor one that is not worthy of being read. The Age is a monthly Eclectic Magazine, published in Richmond, Va., at \$10 for six months, \$2 per single number.

At a meeting held at Fort Campbell on the 14th of April, 1864, by the soldiers of this Cavalry, the committee having reported was appointed Chairman, and Lieut. Jno. L. Pool, Secretary.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Columbus county, held in the Court House in Whiteville, on Saturday, the 24th inst., for the purpose of inviting Gov. VANCE to visit the county, the following resolutions were adopted: On motion, Col. F. George was called to the Chair, and T. M. Smith requested to act as Secretary.

At a meeting of the members of Co. A, 40th N. C. T., stationed by the State at our military post, we, Wm. Howard, who died in camp on the 11th day of April, 1864, on motion, Sergt. Jas. A. Hines was called to the chair, and Private W. W. Tucker requested to act as secretary, after which Col. W. H. Brown, and Privates A. D. Hill and R. N. Winsten were appointed as a committee to draft resolutions which were reported as follows, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and to the Wilmington Journal for publication. JAS. A. HINES, Chm'n. W. W. TUCKER, Sec'y.

A Serjeant Convention was held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 15th January last. We copy below the remarks of some of the speakers: Mr. Wren—I led four horses and two cows on the blades three weeks, and they did better than they did on any one time previous since. I fed blades and logs together, and the seed is no worse. I believe with Mr. Branch, that the seed itself pays for the production as fed for stock; indeed, better than corn, by throwing the green stalks to hogs and giving the blades and seeds to the cattle.

As to the hybridizing mixing, I find it is with some to the same as corn, that if the best seed is selected with care, a corresponding improvement will be made. I am of opinion that the several varieties of that kind that ripen about the same time will mix in the best. Mr. Clough seemed to think that the varieties did not mix in the flower. That it will mix there can be no doubt, for seed so produced will bring forth a character peculiar to itself. I have never found any broom corn in my case to trouble me.

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TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THURGOOD, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

YANKEE DEFEAT IN LOUISIANA.—FROM EUROPE, &c., &c. RICHMOND, Va., April 23d, 1864. Letters in the Chicago Evening Journal, dated Escora, April 19, say that the Federal cavalry met a serious reverse at Pleasant Hill, DeSoto Parish, La., with a loss of over two thousand men killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Ransem, commanding the Federals, was among the wounded.

The Peers delivered a judgment adverse to the crown in the Alexandra case, and dismissed the appeal from the judgment of the Courts. Garibaldi was enthusiastically welcomed on his arrival at Southampton. Starfield, implicated in the Mazzini conspiracy against Napoleon, has resigned.

ARRIVAL OF FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT. PETERSBURG, April 24th, 1864. A flag of truce boat from Butler, accompanied with the French Steamer at City Point today, and tarried but ten minutes. She brought no prisoners. A French courier came immediately to Petersburg and hastened to Richmond. There is great anxiety here to learn the particulars.

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES. DALTON, Ga., April 23d, 1864. Northern dates of the 21st inst. have been received. New York, April 20.—New Orleans papers of the 16th, say that Banks' headquarters is at Natchitoches. The rebels are burning all the cotton on the Red and Atchafalaya rivers.

A skirmish with the rebel cavalry, near Shreveport, had some wounded. Another slight skirmish occurred near Natchitoches on Wednesday, without result. CHICAGO, April 20.—The Journal says that on the day after the disaster to the 13th army corps, Gen. Canas engaged and defeated the enemy, capturing two thousand prisoners and twenty cannon.

FROM DALTON.—GEN. GRANT REPORTED AT CHATTAHOOCHEE. DALTON, Ga., April 23d, 1864. It is currently reported that Gen. Grant has arrived at Chattanooga and taken command of the Army of the Cumberland. Davis' division is reported at Lafayette. The enemy are reported to have moved back towards Cleveland from Red Clay.

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DESTRUCTION OF A YANKEE GUNBOAT AND CAPTURE OF HER ARMAMENT.—CAPTURE OF YANKEES IN LOUISIANA BY GEN. TAYLOR. MEMPHIS, April 23d, 1864. A dispatch from Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams, dated Yazoo City, April 22d, says that a section of artillery, and a detachment of sharpshooters, Col. Griffith, attacked and captured on that day a gunboat near that place while trying to escape the shore, driving the men from their guns and finally the crew from the boat. He removed her fire armament of eight twenty-four pounders and the most valuable stores, and then burnt her to the water's edge. The captain and pilot were taken prisoners. A number of the crew were killed. Our casualties were small.

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FROM THE UNITED STATES.—THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER FLORENDA AT REMEDIOS.—SAILING OF A FLEET FROM NEW YORK.—FROM EUROPE, &c., &c. RICHMOND, April 25th, 1864. Baltimore papers of the 23d instant, furnish additional news. Letters from Havana mention the arrival of the Confederate Steamer Florida at Remedios, Cuba, on the 11th.—Several Union gunboats have gone over to take her. A fleet of War Steamers went to sea from New York on Wednesday. The fleet will touch at Hampton Roads, it is said, their orders not to be opened until their departure from that port.

ENTER DEMANDS TO BE RELIEVED FROM HIS PRESENT POSITION, or have control of all military movements having their base within the limits of his Department. The Governor of New York has determined to call the State militia regiments to duty in the forts around New York to allow the forces stationed there to be transferred to the field. Borgess left Washington on the 21st for Fortress Monroe, in a special steamer. In the House of Commons on the 8th, Mr. Layard said the Government was taking measures to investigate the alleged kidnapping of Irish emigrants in the service of the Federal army.

been transferred to Washington City. All the Fullers, 2500 in number, left the army. Grant has established his headquarters in the field. Deserters from Gen. Lee's army report his whole force at 60,000 men. Reinforcements are constantly arriving. Additional Yankee victories from Red River, (not deemed reliable) claim a decided victory over Kirby Smith's forces in the battle at Pleasant Hill. Among the rebels killed were Gens. Houston and Parsons. The New York World says that Chase has sold all his surplus gold, and it is evident he will be compelled before the year is out to buy gold to pay the interest of the public debt.

Gold closed on the 24th inst. at 175. European news is unimportant. All difficulties relative to the Mexican crown has been adjusted. Maximilian was to sail on the 13th inst. Information has been received from the Peninsula of the landing of a large number of troops at Yorktown from ocean steamers. It is reported that the negro regiments stationed there had become demoralized and sent away.

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A large Company has been formed in England with a capital of one million of dollars, to purchase steamers to run the blockade bringing out cotton. The Emperor of Austria has allowed the formation of a corps of six thousand volunteers for the Emperor of Mexico. The steamer Matilda, built at Glasgow for the Confederates, and bound from Cardiff for a rebel port, laden with iron and steel, has been totally wrecked on Lundy Island. It is reported that the case of the Pampero has been settled, the owners consenting to a verdict for the crown, with the nominal forfeiture of the vessel.

A great part of the city of Demarara has been destroyed by fire. The loss there is estimated at millions of dollars. The Supreme Court of Appeals has granted a new trial to Forde, convicted of the murder of Dixon, former chief of the House of Representatives. Gen. Wassell and the other officers captured at Plymouth arrived at Libby prison today.

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THE DESERTERS HUNG AT KIN-TON, N. C. We find in the North Carolina Presbyterian a long letter from the Rev. John Parrish, Chaplain of the 54th Regiment N. C. Troops, giving a detailed account of the capture, conviction and hanging of twenty-two deserters at Kin-ton. We make the following extracts: "In our late campaign against Newbern, we captured in the ranks of the enemy, with arms in their hands, and dressed out in the Yankee toggery, twenty-two men, who were recognized and proved to be deserters from the Confederate service. They have all been tried by court martial, found guilty, condemned and suffered the penalty of death upon the gallows. They were all turned over to our brigade for execution. At the instance of Brig. Gen. Hoke, I attended them in confinement, in the character of a minister of the gospel, and accompanied them to the gallows. They all expressed their regret and their confessions. On Friday, the 5th instant, Jno. H. Haskett and David Jones, of Craven county, deserted from the 10th Regiment, were executed.

"They were illiterate men; neither of them could read. Admitted they had deserted, but insisted that the Yankees compelled them to take the oath and enlist. These were the most feeble and hardened men I have ever encountered. They had been raised up in ignorance and vice. They manifested but little if any concern about eternity. They marched to the gallows with apparent indifference. Jones, though quite a young man, never shed a tear. By deserting the flag of his country they were guilty of perjury, but they seemed to regard it with indifference. With this state of feeling they were launched into eternity.

"On Friday, the 12th, five more of the prisoners were brought to the scaffold. As all of these executions had to take place within twenty-four hours after the publication of their sentence, I had only that space of time to deliver to them religious instructions, to bid them to the bar of God. The names of these men were Amos Armett, William Irving, Michel Basile, Lewis Bryan and John Stanley—all deserters from Nethercutt's Battalion, and from Jones county. Upon entering the cell in which they were confined, I asked if any of them were members of the church?—Army-it replied that he was, and was a Methodist for years, that he was prepared to meet his Judge in glory. But as I don't admit a man's lips as a test of his Christianity, I taught them only as sinners against God of the most heinous delinquent character. I urged upon them the importance of making a full and complete confession of all their sins, before both God and man; yet I am afraid these men were willing to look the great sin of perjury of which they were guilty, fully in the face. Yet each one, before starting to the gallows, professed to have made his peace with his God, and two of them were baptized in the Christian faith. I suggested to them that they should not allow the gallows to separate; that they should give to me the names of the men who had seduced them to desert and go to the enemy. They readily assented to, and gave me the names of five citizens of Jones county, as the authors of their ruin, disgrace and death, which names I took down in writing, and handed to the gallows guard. They were all declared: "We wish a statement made to the N. C. Army, who was the eldest of the five, made as chief speaker, the following confession, written down as delivered: "I believe my peace is made with God. I did wrong in volunteering after I got to Newbern. I would rather have had in jail all my life than have done this. I trust in him, and in him only." (The prisoners said we all feel the same way.) Mitchell Basile said: "I went to Newbern and they (the Yankees) told me if I did not go into their service, I should be taken through the lines and shot. In this way I was frightened into going. They were declared: "We wish a statement made to the N. C. Army that we have done wrong and regret it; and warn others not to follow our example."

"On Monday, the 15th inst., thirteen more marched to the gallows. I made my first visit to them as chaplain on Sunday morning, and found them in a state of deep dejection. Some of them were comparatively young men. But they had made the fatal mistake. They had only twenty-four hours to live, and but little preparation had been made for death. Here was a wife to say farewell to a husband forever. Here a mother to take the last look at her only son; and then a sister who had come to embrace for the last time the brother who had brought disgrace upon the very name she bore, by his treason to his country. I told them they had sinned against their country and that country would not forgive; but they had also sinned against God, yet God would forgive, if they approached him with penitence of heart, and a true faith in the merits of his Son, Jesus Christ, who had shed his precious blood for us. They gave, apparently, marked attention to my ministrations of the word and of prayer. On the next morning before they were carried to the scaffold, I visited them again, and had with me as companions Rev. Mr. Thompson, chaplain of the 54th Regt., and Rev. Mr. Hines, missionary to the army, and Rev. R. M. Mchaux, N. C. Conference. After reading a chapter and prayer, I administered the ordinance of Christian baptism to eight of these poor condemned wretches, after the manner the Paul and Silas administered it to the jailer and his household in the prison at midnight in Philippi. They had received no religious visit from any one except the one from myself the preceding morning, and one in the afternoon, at my request, from Rev. Mr. Thompson. I administered baptism at the request made on the morning before.

The thirteen marched to the gallows with apparent resignation. Some of them I hope were prepared for their doom. Others I fear not. On the scaffold they were all arranged in one row. At a given signal the trap fell, and they were in eternity in a few moments. The scene was truly appalling. But it was a truly glorious scene, filled with the glory and grandeur of the Christian religion. They had received no religious visit from any one except the one from myself the preceding morning, and one in the afternoon, at my request, from Rev. Mr. Thompson. I administered baptism at the request made on the morning before.

REMARKABLE PROPHECY.—REV. MR. HALL, in course of a recent lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association in Richmond on the subject of the "Significance of the present revolution," related the following incident in the life of Daniel Webster, which is worthy of regard: In 1850, Mr. Webster, in the course of a conversation with some gentlemen of Maryland remarked, "A terrible crisis is before us. The masses of the Northern people have been educated in anti-slavery doctrines, and are thoroughly abolitionist in sentiment. They will demand of the South that their doctrine of abolitionism be accepted by them. I urge, you gentlemen of the South, to go among your people, and beg them to accede to the demand on the part of the North. They have resolved on it, and, unless the South yield to the country is ruined." The reply was, that when the demand was made, the sword would be drawn and the issue decided with that.

YANKEE DESERTERS.—The records at Castle Thunder give strange evidence concerning the remarkably fine spirit of the Yankee army in Virginia. Within the last few weeks nearly a hundred deserters from Grant have passed over the line and come seeking asylum in the bosom and shelter of the South. The days they have been particularly persevering in getting to Richmond ahead of time, unwilling to wait for Grant and stand the chances of being put to a great deal of unnecessary trouble and in no little danger. It is becoming a customary sight to see squads of five, six, seven, or ten men, marching up the line, and being met by officers under guard, who are giving a glad as if they were in the best luck and with the best prospects in the world.

We have seen a private letter from Oxford, Mississippi, in which the writer says: "It is impossible to give an adequate description of the damage inflicted by Forrest upon the commands of Smith and Grierson. Forty miles the line of their retreat was marked with dead Yankees and horses. They rode their horses so hard that nearly all died after reaching Memphis. Smith returned alone. Memphis, and when asked where his men were, replied that one-half had straggled and the other half had gone to hell, which was nearly the truth.—Exchange.

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